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AVENUES TOWARD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID

1988 ANNUAL REPORT

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Department of Public Aid's 1988 Annual Report details our efforts to improve the services we offer to individuals, families, and communities throughout Illinois. The Department's mission of protecting and promoting people's health and well-being is best accomplished through a variety of cooperative activities to effect meaningful and lasting change. In 1988, the Department worked to achieve this change and to maintain the quality services we provide to those who need our help.

- Welfare reform initiatives such as the Illinois Forum on Welfare Reform, A Chance for Self-Sufficiency, and Project Opportunity opened new avenues toward self-sufficiency for the people we serve.
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recognized the Department of Public Aid for nearly tripling the number of paternity actions it initiated. The Agency also collected a record $107.6 million of child support for Illinois' children in Fiscal Year 1988.
- Youth programs such as the Young Parents Program and Project Advance continued to play a major role in the Department's endeavors to increase young people's self-esteem and to reduce their chances of long-term dependency.
- The Department strengthened its welfare-to-work program, Project Chance, by implementing EXCHANGE, a wage subsidy program that helps more people get the hands-on training they need to become self-sufficient. Governor James R. Thompson also convened the Project Chance Board of Governors to increase private industry's participation in Illinois' employment program.
- A contract that the Department signed with Education and Training Services, Inc., made Illinois the only state in the nation to offer employed persons more support services than child care and Medicaid. The services—which include legal assistance, medical attention, child care, financial planning, substance abuse programs, and employment and training referrals—help people keep jobs once they find them.
- The Agency continued to offer quality medical services that focus on helping people become as independent as possible. In addition, the Department continued its efforts to combat Medicaid fraud.

The Illinois Department of Public Aid is committed to making a difference in the lives of those we serve. I look forward to working with you to develop more and broader avenues toward self-sufficiency.

Susan S. Suter, Director
Illinois Department of Public Aid

PREFACE

This Annual Report is designed to serve as an account of the Department of Public Aid's major activities and funds and as an informational guide to Public Aid programs in Illinois. It highlights the Department's monthly activities and presents key facts about major programs. The report details the number of persons served, gives background characteristics, and summarizes program expenditures.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Illinois Department of Public Aid is to assist in the alleviation and prevention of poverty and thereby to protect and promote the health and welfare of all the people of Illinois.

The Department establishes standards of financial aid and provides services to help persons maintain a livelihood compatible with health and well-being and to develop self-reliance, self-care, self-support, and responsible citizenship.

The sustaining and strengthening of the family unit is a principal consideration of the Department.

JANUARY

Child Support's "Ten Most Wanted" The Department announced the state's "Ten Most Wanted" deadbeat dads who together owe a half million dollars in child support. Publication of the list put public pressure on parents to fulfill their parental obligations and pay child support for their children's care. The "ten most wanted" owed a total of $488,115 for the support of 32 children. Five of the absent parent's families had been on welfare for some time.

Minority Opportunity Development Program The Department's program to recruit Hispanic managers received an award of excellence from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The Interns in the first Minority Management Intern Program—now the Minority Opportunity Development Program—received training for Department administrative positions. Four former interns now hold management jobs in Chicago area local offices, and the fifth serves as assistant supervisor in the Hispanic Community Relations Unit.

Welfare Fraud Indictments A Cook County grand jury indicted 27 persons for welfare fraud. Charged with collecting $569,029 in illegal welfare payments, most of the indicted allegedly collected public aid while working and thus were ineligible to receive it.

FAMIS, The Department's computer system, saves Illinois' taxpayers an estimated $10 million a year.

FEBRUARY

Automation Equals Information The Family Assistance Management Information System (FAMIS), the Department's computer system that saves Illinois' taxpayers an estimated $10 million a year, received federal certification. The system eliminates the need for persons applying for assistance and Public Aid staff to complete lengthy written forms. Employees at 126 full service offices use computer terminals during interviews. Information obtained during the interviews goes directly into the computer, which determines eligibility and transfers data to a central computer for disbursement of cash assistance and Food Stamp benefits. Because of certification, the federal government will reimburse the State $19.5 million for equipment and development costs associated with the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Program and will pay an estimated $5.8 million annually for on-going costs.

Providers Terminated The Department ensured that welfare dollars did not go to those cheating the Medicaid Program when it terminated eleven providers of medical services from participation. The Illinois Department of Public Aid terminated several providers for providing services that were harmful, of inferior quality, and in excess of patients' needs. Other providers were terminated after audits disclosed cost overcharges and billings for services not ordered by referring physicians.

MARCH

Long Term Care Conference The fourth Governor's Conference on Long Term Care focused attention on "Continuing the Course for Quality: Future Directions and New Ideas." The conference illustrated Illinois' commitment to improved care for persons who are elderly and persons with disabilities. The conference, co-sponsored by the Department and 22 Illinois agencies and associations, brought together academic, governmental, and social service professionals to exchange information and examine successful care programs. More than 60 workshops, 30 exhibits and numerous research and demonstration projects filled the two-day conference.

At the Governor's Conference on Long Term Care Awards Luncheon, the IDPA and other state agencies presented "Governor's Awards" for excellence in the field of long term care. IDPA gave plaques to the Mercer County Nursing Home, Aledo; the Glen Oaks Nursing Center, Northbrook; the Walter Lawson Children's Home, Rockford; Hiam Perlstein of the Northwest Home for the Aged, Chicago; and the Verna Houghlan Family, long term care providers in Southern Illinois.

IDPA and several other state agencies presented "Governor's Awards for Excellence in the Field of Long Term Care" at the fourth Governor's Conference on Long Term Care.

APRIL

IDPA Checks Fraud As part of IDPA's ongoing effort to check fraud in the Medicaid Program, five medical providers were terminated from the program. They were terminated for providing services that were inferior, harmful, and in excess of patients' needs. Other reasons for terminations included inventory shortages, cost overcharges, license suspensions, misuse of procedure codes, and missing documentation. One provider was ordered to repay $70,042.90 to the Department.

MAY

Employer Joins EXCHANGE Southern Illinois Timber Company, Rosiclare, became the first employer to join EXCHANGE. This new voluntary program allows Project Chance participants to trade their welfare checks for paychecks. EXCHANGE offers an opportunity for persons who receive public assistance to get hands-on job training that leads to permanent employment. The Department's goal is to place EXCHANGE employees into full-time, unsubsidized employment.

Parents seeking public assistance will be interviewed by child support staff on the same day they apply for benefits.

Collection Process Streamlined A test project began at three Public Aid offices to study ways to streamline the child support collection process and to provide efficient service to those who turn to the Department for help. One approach is to have child support staff interview parents seeking public aid on the same day they apply for benefits. The interview information enables the Department to provide child support collection services sooner. Federal government funding of $526,785 and state funding of $27,726 cover contracts for programmers, analysts, computer equipment, and a final project evaluation.

JUNE

Funds for People Who Are Homeless The IDPA announced that agencies serving people who are homeless through the Emergency Food and Shelter Program will receive more than $3.6 million in state funds in Fiscal Year 1989. Illinois' commitment to assist those who are homeless can be seen in the growth of appropriations from $800,000 in Fiscal Year 1985 to more than $3.6 million in Fiscal Year 1989. The $3.6 million will help private and public agencies provide 750,000 meals (nearly 2,000 each day) and more than 450,000 nights of lodging (1,200 beds per night) in Fiscal Year 1989.

JULY

Donated Funds Initiative Contracts worth more than $5.1 million were signed with 17 social service agencies participating in the Donated Funds Initiative. Established by the Governor in 1978, the initiative is a cooperative effort between the State and social services agencies. The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence was the largest recipient of funds in the program. The funds support comprehensive intervention for domestic violence victims, including counseling, advocacy, medical treatment and temporary shelter.

Local Office Videotape An experimental 25-minute video tape was sent to the Austin Local Office and Madison, Sangamon, and Tazewell County Offices. The video tape, to be shown in the offices' waiting areas, features the importance of reporting income to caseworkers and explains the Healthy Kids, Child Support Enforcement, and Project Chance programs.

"Say Yes to Success" The Young Parents Program held its fourth annual awards ceremony, "Say Yes to Success." Over 400 young parents received certificates of achievement in recognition of their accomplishments in obtaining employment, completing vocational training, and/or graduating from high school or elementary school.

IDPA was a lead agency in conducting Welfare Reform Forums throughout the state.

AUGUST

Child Support Income Withholding Immediate income withholding for the collection of child support payments became law in Illinois. The law enables the State to withhold income from delinquent parents' pay checks. Signing the legislation, Governor Thompson said, "The law will ensure that thousands of Illinois children receive the rightful support of their parents rather than being forced to go on welfare." The legislation reaffirms Illinois' commitment to preventing and decreasing welfare dependency and maintains the state's national leadership in welfare reform efforts. After January 1, 1989, court ordered child support cases became subject to immediate income withholding orders. Employers handle employees' child support payments much like deductions for federal, state, and Social Security taxes. Employers send payroll deductions to clerks of circuit courts, who forward the money either to custodial parents or to the Department, if the family receives public assistance.

Forum on Welfare Reform Governor Thompson announced the creation of the Illinois Forum on Welfare Reform to find grassroots answers

for creating more and better opportunities for jobs, education, and day care. The forum was sponsored by the Department and co-sponsored by the Departments of Children and Family Services, Employment Security, Commerce and Community Affairs, and the State Board of Education. Representatives from business, labor, religious, social welfare, and community groups attended eight day-long Forums, discussed issues, and recommended solutions.

Under new Healthy Kids contracts, parents can receive help to find doctors, schedule appointments, and secure transportation to and from medical and dental appointments.

Young Parents Program Camp Wonderland, about 50 miles from Chicago, was home for a week to 25 young mothers and their 28 children through the Department's Young Parents Program (YPP). One of the main things stressed at Camp Wonderland and through the YPP is that positive learning experiences lead to increased self-esteem.

Healthy Kids Eleven community agencies received funds for outreach and follow-up services for the Healthy Kids Program, designed to help reduce infant mortality and improve the health of Illinois children. The services include helping people to find doctors, schedule appointments, and arrange for transportation. The selected organizations work with schools and social service groups, advertise the program, and go door-to-door to reach as many children as possible. By diagnosing and treating medical conditions early, the Healthy Kids Program can prevent illnesses from turning into more costly health problems. The Fiscal Year 1989 contracts included funds for helping parents secure transportation to and from medical and dental appointments.

Minority Opportunity Development Program In August, the Minority Opportunity Development Program, formerly the Minority Management Intern Program, accepted applications for its on-the-job management training. This program will help to assure that minority groups are adequately represented throughout various parts of the Department. There were 328 applications for the six program internships available.

Medicaid Provider Terminations The Director announced eight Medicaid provider terminations. Five of the eight providers were ordered to return a total of $329,994.32 to the Department. The providers were terminated from the Medicaid Program for reasons ranging from providing services that were harmful and in excess of patients' needs to cost overcharges.

Director Duffy Resigns Governor Thompson announced the resignation of Public Aid Director Edward T. Duffy, who accepted a position in the private sector. Thompson appointed Susan S. Suter, former Director of the Illinois Department of Rehabilitation Services, as the Department's new Director to begin October 1. Kathleen B. Kustra was named Acting Director to serve until that time.

"I will always be proud of my father, and I am especially proud that this building is named in his honor."
Jeffrey Bloom, son of late State Senator Prescott E. Bloom.

"The Project Chance Team" The Department's Project Chance Annual Conference met in Champaign. More than 200 persons attended the conference, including representatives from the Illinois State Board of Education—Adult Education Program, Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), Department of Employment Security, the Chicago Mayor's Office of Employment and Training, and City Colleges of Chicago. The theme, "The Project Chance Team," stressed the importance of working together to provide better training and education programs for Project Chance participants. Workshops featured the EXCHANGE Program, Project Chance Information System, JTPA's role in Project Chance and pilot programs such as Project Pride and Project Advance.

SEPTEMBER

New IDPA Building A new Springfield IDPA building was dedicated in memory of the late State Senator Prescott E. Bloom. He received national publicity for posing as a street person in Chicago to uncover providers who abused the Medicaid Program. His findings led to the enactment of tough Medicaid fraud and abuse laws in Illinois. Bloom and his daughter, Jennifer, died in a home fire January 11, 1986.

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"I consider it a privilege to serve as Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid. Illinois has one of the strongest, most successful welfare programs in the country. Through quality programs, Illinois can protect its citizens against many of the abuses and frustrations of poverty."

. . . Susan S. Suter, Director

ICARE Saves $146.3 Million A private consulting firm found that the Department's Illinois Competitive Access and Reimbursement Equity (ICARE) Program saved $146.3 million in hospital costs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987. Created in 1984, the ICARE Program is the Department's approach to the purchase of in-patient hospital services through the use of competition in the negotiation of hospital contracts. The Department has negotiated in-patient care contracts with 183 Illinois hospitals. The program, which also provides emergency care and specialized treatment, has saved a total of $376 million since its inception.

IDPA Contracts to Provide AZT The Department signed a $500,000 contract to supply the drug AZT to persons qualifying for a special state program. The contract with Home Pharmacy, a mail-order subsidiary of Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago, assures efficient distribution of the drug to persons with AIDS and AIDS Related Complex (ARC). Home Pharmacy will fill doctors' prescriptions for AZT or other antiviral drugs that may be developed to treat persons with AIDS. The $500,000 comes from a $782,000 federal grant made to Illinois in October 1987 to serve persons who do not qualify for AZT under the Medicaid Program.

Project Advance Moves Ahead Project Advance, a federally-funded education and work-related demonstration program for pregnant teens and teen parents receiving AFDC, received approval from the Department of

Health and Human Services to continue. The state will receive over $4 million dollars for the four-year demonstration to reduce the probability of long-term welfare dependency.

Project Match Receives Funds Project Match, a job training and placement program for people who live in Chicago's Cabrini-Green area, was awarded $218,591 from the Department. The Department, Northwestern University's Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, and the Center for Health Services and Policy Research operate the program, which encourages its participants to stay in school, earn General Equivalency Diplomas, or attend vocational job training classes. Project Match, which will serve 400 persons this year, also helps participants learn how to look for jobs and to prepare for job interviews. Its participants have gained employment in retail merchandising, food services, health care, hotels, and clerical jobs.

Project Match was named a winner in the 1988 Innovations in State and Local Government Awards Program from among more than 970 nationwide entries. The program is sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. It will receive a grant of $100,000 to upgrade the tracking system for those it serves and to create a model package so that others may replicate Project Match's success.

"Sue Suter has meant a great deal to the State of Illinois. Over the years, Sue has proven to be one of the finest administrators and most competent leaders in government."
. . . James R. Thompson, Governor

OCTOBER

Director Suter Appointed Susan S. Suter became Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid October 1, 1988. Suter served in the federal position of Acting Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) and was Director of the Illinois Department of Rehabilitation Services (DORS) from 1984 to 1988. Director Suter received a bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and a master's degree in clinical psychology from Eastern Illinois University. She is the first woman to serve as Director of the Illinois Department of Public Aid.

Reagan Signs Welfare Package On October 13, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed into law the first major revision of the nation's welfare law since the system was created in 1935. Under the new law, each state must operate a Jobs Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program to educate, train, and find jobs for people receiving AFDC. About $7.8 billion will be available to the states over the next seven years to develop employment opportunities for people on welfare. A provision of the law requires one parent

in each two-parent family receiving public assistance to work at least 16 hours a week as a condition for receiving benefits. The law requires that women with children 3 years old and over participate in job training and education programs. Child support enforcement will be strengthened as states will be required to withhold support payments directly from paychecks of absent parents. Beginning in 1990, states will be required to continue providing Medicaid coverage for 12 months to families who have become employed. This measure will ensure that people who gain entry-level jobs will receive medical coverage.

"Since 1977, our child support collections have increased by more than 1,300 percent, but much remains to be done."
. . . Director Susan S. Suter

Child Support Collections Hit Record While proclaiming October as Child Support Enforcement Month, Governor James R. Thompson announced that child support collections in Illinois reached a record $107.6 million in Fiscal Year 1988. "Since 1977, our child support collections have increased by more than 1,300 percent, but much remains to be done," Director Suter said. "More than 112,000 absent parents owe more than $350 million in unpaid child support. We will do whatever we can to locate these parents and collect the money for the benefit of their children."

IDPA Receives Grant The Department received a $690,900 federal grant to fund Project Opportunity, a demonstration program, to help people who are homeless find work and housing. The program, which will be operated by the Department and Travelers and Immigrants Aid of Chicago, will

help people learn skills, find full-time jobs and secure permanent housing. Travelers is a non-profit agency that serves more than 10,000 people through its drop-in centers, shelters, transportation terminal locations, and its mobile health care program.

Community Partnership Helps Homeless The Department and the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago joined forces to help people without homes find rental apartments by providing them with security deposits. In Fiscal Year 1989, the Department will provide $150.000 for the program, which will be administered by the Federation. The project will help as many as 300 families and individuals move into apartments by guaranteeing their rent deposits.

The Department will fund Project Opportunity, a demonstration program, to help people who are homeless find work and housing.

NOVEMBER

Final Forum Held The last of the eight regional Illinois Forums on Welfare Reform was held in River Grove and was aimed at finding answers to the problems of welfare dependency. Members of community groups, social service agencies, and Department staff joined forces to discuss ways of meeting the demand for job opportunities, education, and child care. The regional Forums brought together community leaders from a variety of disciplines. Final recommendations will be presented to Governor Thompson.

Medicaid Payments Made Faster The Department sped up Medicaid payments to a number of hospitals having financial difficulties so they could meet payrolls and pay suppliers. A total of 49 hospitals benefitted from either the speed up in payments, totaling $24,983,235, during Fiscal Year 1988, or from special hardship payments amounting to $25,847,800, made in June 1988.

O'Connor Appointed Greg O'Connor was appointed Executive Associate Director by Director Suter to assist in the development of Department programs and policies. Prior to joining the agency, O'Connor was Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration in Washington, D.C. He served for more than three years as Deputy Director of the Illinois Department of Rehabilitation Services, which he joined following ten years in public administration in New York.

State's Attorney Honored IDPA recognized St. Clair County State's Attorney John Baricevik for his achievements in the collection of child support. In Fiscal Year 1988, more than $1.3 million in child support was collected

By diagnosing and treating medical conditions early, we can save tax dollars by preventing illnesses from turning into more costly health problems.

in St. Clair County for families receiving AFDC—the highest total collections among downstate counties for families receiving public assistance. St. Clair County's overall collections total was approximately $3 million, ranking only behind Cook and DuPage Counties. State child support collections have increased 916 percent between Fiscal Years 1978 and 1988.

Local Office Staff Recognized Administrators and staff of several local Public Aid offices were cited by Director Suter for "providing accurate and timely benefits to area residents needing assistance." Each office received an award through the Department's Local Office Performance Indicator (LOPI) system, which measures local offices in such areas as the prompt disposition of applications, the effectiveness of office management, and the proper determination of benefits. The offices cited for outstanding performance included Winnebago County, St. Clair County's East St. Louis and Belleville offices, the Auburn Park, Garfield, Michigan, Uptown and Wicker Park offices in Chicago, and offices in DuPage, Peoria, Rock Island, Brown, Warren, Effingham, Jasper, Richland, Lawrence, Jefferson, Franklin and Saline counties.

Hospital Rates Set Individual rates paid to hospitals to care for patients under the Medicaid Program were announced in November. Overall, the rates represented a savings of nearly $150 million a year for Illinois taxpayers. A total of 177 hospitals participated in the Illinois Competitive Access and Re-

imbursement Equity (ICARE) Program, which operated in five areas of the State to contain health care costs. Two studies completed by an auditing firm for the federal government found that in three years ICARE had saved taxpayers $376 million.

Support Services Increased Education and Training Services, Inc., a Chicago-based training firm, was awarded $120,141 to provide services to persons who took jobs after participating in Project Chance, the Department's job training program. Under the contract, Education and Training Services, Inc. contacts former Project Chance participants to inform them of a wide range of available community services. With the award, Illinois became the only state in the nation offering employed persons support services other than child care or Medicaid. Such services help newly-employed individuals adjust to job demands without relying on the state's welfare system. Typically, participants are referred for services such as legal aid, medical attention, child care, financial planning, substance abuse programs and employment and training referrals.

DECEMBER

"A Chance for Self-Sufficiency" Begins Illinois will test a White House welfare reform demonstration project designed to promote self-sufficiency and increase family stability. "A Chance for Self-Sufficiency," a five-year program, will allow the state to collect information useful in planning welfare programs while focusing on three goals: helping more individuals obtain and maintain employment; encouraging absent parents to pay child support; and promoting community participation.

DHHS Honors IDPA The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recognized the Department of Public Aid for nearly tripling the number of paternity actions in child support cases. The establishment of paternity is an important part of the Department's efforts to see children receive the support they deserve. Illinois ranks eighth among all states for percentage of improvement in paternity establishment.

Neediest Families Campaign Helps Many People December marked the 19th giving season for the Neediest Families Christmas Fund (NFCF), which is an annual joint effort of the Department and the First National Bank of Chicago. Through this special Chicago tradition, money and gifts are collected for Cook County families that receive welfare. One hundred percent of the money collected by the NFCF goes to the families. There are no deductions for administrative expenses. The NFCF began its 1988 drive with a luncheon recognizing fund volunteers. Talk show personality Oprah Winfrey and David Paulus, Senior Vice President of Government and Community Affairs, First National Bank of Chicago, hosted the kick-off event, which was attended by over 100 people. The NFCF this year also gave a check to its millionth family—a grandmother and the three grandchildren she is supporting and raising.

FACTS ABOUT AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

The Department provides a monthly cash grant and medical assistance to families qualifying for AFDC. AFDC is available to families with children deprived of support because of the death or absence of a parent or the incapacity or unemployment of a parent when both the father and mother reside in the home.

The Department provides a monthly cash grant to families qualifying for AFDC.

An AFDC cash grant is given to a pregnant woman of any age in her last four months of pregnancy who would be eligible for AFDC if her child had already been born and if she has no other eligible dependent children. She may not be eligible for such assistance if she is a dependent child in an AFDC grant case. She must also have insufficient income to meet needs based on the appropriate AFDC payment level.

In June 1988, the AFDC Program served 221,274 families, a decrease of 15,336 from June 1987. Included in the recent case load were 457,203 children and 214,787 caretaker relatives. Among the June 1988 families, 11,325 were in the unemployed parent sector, a drop of 2,733 in the twelve-month period.

Approximately 94 percent of the children in the program lived with their natural mothers. A father or stepfather was also present for about 10 percent

of all children. There was an average of 3 persons in families receiving AFDC, and children per case averaged 2.1. Some assistance units did not include an adult.

The median age of the children was 7 years; in 63 percent of all cases, one or more children was under the age of 6. The median age of adults was 29 years. More than a third (36 percent) of these adults had no work experience. High school graduates represented a slightly higher proportion (40 percent) of the total. An additional 50 percent had attended high school but did not graduate. Almost ten percent did not enter high school.

In 63 percent of all AFDC cases, one or more children was under the age of 6.

Most of the adults, 60 percent, had always lived in Illinois. An additional 17 percent had been in the State ten years or longer before the case was last opened. A full 25 percent of all families receiving AFDC had received assistance for less than one year.* Another 14 percent had been receiving Public Aid one year, but less than two; 11 percent for two years but less than three; and 15 percent for three or four years.

Families receiving assistance five through nine years were 21 percent of the total, and ten years or longer, 14 percent. Among cases approved for grants during 1988, 44 percent had received assistance previously.

The statewide total of 221,274 families in June 1988 included 145,373, or 66 percent, in Cook County, and 75,901 families in counties outside of Cook.

*This information applies to the most recent period of time the families received AFDC.

St. Clair County had 9,423 cases, 4.3 percent of the state total and the largest number downstate. Statewide, 418,417, or 62 percent of the 671,990 people were Black; 187,884, or 28 percent, were White; 60,919, or 9 percent, were Hispanic; and, 4,770, or approximately one percent, were other ethnic groups. Cook County people numbering 440,697 included 335,955, or 76 percent, Black; 46,322, or 11 percent, White; 54,706, or 12 percent, Hispanic; and, 3,714, or just below one percent, other groups. Downstate's 231,293 total comprised 141,562, or 61 percent, White; 82,462, or 36 percent, Black; 6,213, or 3 percent, Hispanic; and, 1,056, or less that one-half of one percent, other groups.

FACTS ABOUT AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, OR DISABLED (AABD)

The Department provides a State Supplemental Payment to certain individuals who are aged, blind, or disabled. These grants are for individuals who need additional income to meet their needs based on Department standards.

Among all age groups receiving AABD, 29 percent of the people were in group care facilities.

The 219,598 persons who received AABD in June 1988 included 154,897 persons with disabilities, 63,446 were aged, and 1,255 were blind. Those who needed help only in paying for medical bills numbered 165,765, or 75 percent of the total, and those who received grants, 53,833. Certified persons, most of whom also received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments from the federal government, accounted for 30,347. The 219,598 total represented an increase of 7,094 from June 1987.

Women made up 61 percent of the June 1988 case load. About 45 percent of the total men and women received Social Security and 59 percent received SSI.

White persons represented 118,817, or 54 percent, of the 219,598 AABD total; Black persons, 82,520, or 38 percent; Hispanics, 12,725, or 6 percent; and all other ethnic groups, 5,536 or approximately 2 percent. In Cook County, of a total 122,302, Whites made up 40,465, or 33 percent; Blacks, 66,051, or 54 percent; Hispanics, 11,499, or 9 percent; and other groups, 4,287, or almost 4 percent. Persons living downstate and receiving AABD numbered 97,296, including 78,352, or 81 percent, White; 16,469, or 17 percent, Black; 1,226, or one percent, Hispanic; and, 1,249, also one percent, other groups.

The Department provides grants to certain individuals who are aged, blind, or have disabilities.

Persons age 65 or older accounted for about 40 percent of those receiving AABD, 36 percent of those in Cook County and 44 percent of the downstate total. Among all age groups, 29 percent were in group care facilities. Persons living downstate were more likely to be in group care (40 percent) than those in Cook County (20 percent). Approximately 44 percent of all persons receiving AABD in the state had been receiving it less than two years.

FACTS ABOUT INTERIM ASSISTANCE (IA)

IDPA provides Interim Assistance grants to individuals who have applied for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) while their applications are pending. Prior to November in Chicago, Interim Assistance was part of the AABD program and still is in suburban Cook and Downstate counties. Since November, Interim Assistance in the City of Chicago has been part of the General Assistance Program.

Persons receiving Interim Assistance included 16,398 in Cook County and 7,088 downstate. The statewide count of 23,486 in June 1988 was 137 fewer than the previous year. Categorically, these persons, along with those receiving State Supplemental Payments and medical-only eligibles, make-up the AABD Program with its 219,598 total.

(continued on page 33)

Department Appropriation

*Fiscal Year 1989**

Fiscal Year 1989 Administrative Appropriation	Total	Direct	Support
Central Level Appropriations	$ 41,813,300		$41,813,300
Field Level Appropriations (GRF)*	193,817,500	193,817,500	
Regional Level Operations	2,299,100		2,299,100
EDP Level Operations	34,106,400		34,106,400
Training Personnel	3,329,900		3,329,900
Child Support Enforcement	43,506,500	43,506,500	
Attorney General Representation	1,753,300		1,753,300
Medical	26,819,800	26,819,800	
Refugee	502,800	502,800	
Employ. & Social Services (SPTF)*	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Employ. & Social Services (GRF)	18,653,000	18,653,000	
Total Administrative Appropriation	**$370,601,600**	**$287,299,600**	**$83,302,000**
Number of Staff on Board (06/30/88)	9,575	8,158	1,417

*As of February 2, 1989. The General Revenue Fund is the primary operating fund of the Agency; The Special Purpose Trust Fund is the fund utilized for special purposes not coming from GRF.

	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89
Total Appropriation	**$3,314,473,300**	**$3,464,742,900**	**$3,753,367,400**
For Administration	$323,291,300*	$344,822,800	$370,601,600
For Grants-in-Aid	$2,991,182,000	$3,119,920,100	$3,382,765,800
AABD (GRF)	56,578,000	61,600,000	63,630,000
AFDC (GRF)	876,964,000	830,000,000	811,500,000
Emergency Assistance to AFDC (GRF)	2,910,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
General Assistance (GRF)	229,506,500	203,600,000	190,200,000
Refugees (GRF)	2,716,000	2,700,000	1,800,000
Funeral and Burial (GRF)	5,462,000	4,600,000	5,500,000
Energy Assistance (SPTF)	41,000,000	41,000,000	41,000,000
Medical Assistance (GRF)	1,699,876,600	1,859,400,000	2,117,800,000
Employability Development (GRF)	14,680,000	29,362,500	28,302,500
Homeless Shelter Program (GRF)	3,651,000	3,611,000	3,611,000
Domestic Violence Shelter & Services (GRF)	3,162,100	2,962,100	2,962,100
Domestic Violence Shelter & Services (DVSSF)	2,500,000	2,700,000	1,200,000
Family Violence Prevention Services (SPTF)	325,000	350,000	350,000
Women Employment Programs (GRF)	388,000	388,000	-0-
Title XX Certified Social Service Program (SPTF)	2,448,700	2,440,700	2,440,700
Purchase of Services Under the Donated Funds Initiative (LIF)	16,465,100	16,418,100	16,418,100
Grants in Connection with the Food and Housing Assistance Act (FHAF)	200,000	-0-	-0-
Federal/State Employment Programs (SPTF)	4,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000
Parents Too Soon Jobs Bill (SPTF)	6,168,000	3,400,000	4,420,000
Parents Too Soon (GRF)	-0-	1,014,100	1,014,100
USDA Federal Commodities Transfer & Packaging (GRF)	291,000	291,000	291,000
USDA Federal Commodities Transfer & Packaging (SPTF)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
USDA Surplus Commodities Transfer & Dist. (SPTF)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Refugee Purchase of Services (SPTF)	9,990,000	11,250,000	11,000,000
Project Advance (SPTF)	1,200,000	1,717,500	1,717,500
Extended Child Care (GRF)	-0-	4,315,100	7,608,800
Immigration Reform & Control Fund (IRCF)	-0-	20,100,000	53,300,000

*Note: The Administration Appropriation includes $40M Illinois State Board of Education (IBSE), Comprehensive Education Training Act (CETA) & Job Training Funds.

Number Of Cases, Number Of Persons, And Amount Of Assistance

By Program and County

December 1988

	Total All Programs				Aid to Families with Dependent Children			Aged, Blind or Disabled		Medical Assistance (No Grant)			General Assistance (All Units)[c]			Aid to the Medically Indigent		
County	Cases	Persons	Rate for 1000[a]	Amount	Cases	Persons	Amount	Cases[b]	Amount	Cases	Persons	Amount	Cases	Persons	Amount	Cases	Persons	Amount
Total	612,325	1,131,114	98	$246,109,484	213,117	648,211	$104,101,146	55,222	$17,872,571	234,862	302,750	$99,010,987	93,708	107,672	$20,707,360	15,416	17,259	$4,417,420
Cook	380,902	702,060	133	149,260,019	140,017	426,115	67,706,184	41,773	13,040,817	121,488	147,354	48,716,645	72,517	80,724	17,155,436	5,107	6,094	2,640,937
Downstate	231,423	429,054	68	96,849,465	73,100	222,096	36,394,962	13,449	4,831,754	113,374	155,396	50,294,342	21,191	26,948	3,551,924	10,309	11,165	1,776,483
Adams	3,245	5,934	88	1,241,349	1,000	2,969	510,440	332	90,855	1,637	2,317	620,559	12	32	1,288	264	284	18,207
Alexander	1,725	3,133	275	482,268	544	1,751	266,954	124	23,816	729	921	133,261	323	332	55,806	5	5	2,431
Bond	685	1,312	82	297,661	211	680	107,986	15	3,563	424	577	184,323	1	1	144	34	39	1,645
Boone	642	1,178	40	297,665	217	610	110,043	11	2,375	365	505	169,876	7	7	837	42	45	14,534
Brown	201	350	69	89,050	47	133	24,894	5	1,795	134	184	60,272	7	19	1,144	8	9	945
Bureau	1,059	1,883	51	488,125	253	755	143,628	44	18,786	655	967	314,166	25	26	3,003	82	91	8,542
Calhoun	227	379	68	219,664	51	160	154,729	2	209	161	203	64,508	1	2	100	12	12	118
Carroll	610	1,169	67	209,288	144	462	66,951	12	3,151	393	623	135,452	5	9	198	56	63	3,536
Cass	656	1,123	81	306,514	152	469	74,213	20	11,044	424	552	216,775	25	44	2,498	35	38	1,984
Champaign	4,178	8,176	47	1,661,584	1,604	4,786	725,395	249	64,122	2,021	2,808	934,267	c	c	c	304	333	37,800
Christian	1,530	2,794	79	580,087	436	1,288	230,650	23	6,359	903	1,219	332,777	88	174	2,758	80	90	7,543
Clark	525	965	60	225,656	153	423	62,489	15	2,802	326	474	152,233	8	28	779	23	25	7,353
Clay	839	1,470	99	459,054	206	669	102,822	73	30,678	507	670	310,849	8	10	1,041	45	48	13,664
Clinton	1,290	1,977	59	638,322	239	721	107,294	23	5,638	966	1,167	516,032	20	20	2,632	42	46	6,726
Coles	2,070	3,618	70	1,138,384	505	1,510	283,110	102	43,648	1,326	1,760	772,355	64	165	5,371	73	81	33,900
Crawford	714	1,425	71	249,377	209	657	93,522	12	11,904	385	554	125,975	56	147	6,349	52	55	11,627
Cumberland	352	727	67	95,729	99	287	43,732	17	2,892	185	318	44,774	26	79	2,159	25	26	2,172
DeKalb	1,175	1,965	26	803,834	300	863	148,451	35	23,138	773	984	626,628	14	28	904	53	55	4,713
DeWitt	594	1,062	61	265,533	146	446	85,148	21	3,162	359	522	171,808	22	23	1,278	46	50	4,137
Douglas	590	1,029	52	346,463	164	476	89,776	31	5,657	350	461	241,023	14	28	904	31	33	9,103
DuPage	7,254	10,635	14	4,468,727	1,256	3,496	575,756	369	100,725	5,097	5,945	3,665,102	213	489	18,757	319	336	108,387
Edgar	843	1,752	85	381,752	285	892	144,790	14	4,453	464	662	220,090	55	154	2,755	25	30	9,664
Edwards	246	446	56	66,608	62	197	23,924	10	1,606	153	213	33,498	1	2	288	20	24	7,292
Effingham	1,146	2,118	66	572,715	308	919	172,486	34	39,235	706	1,001	354,458	49	115	1,428	49	49	5,108
Fayette	1,094	1,961	90	362,315	250	795	121,808	28	6,217	705	1,005	224,213	2	6	1,962	109	127	8,115
Ford	450	852	58	249,999	123	375	57,179	17	7,718	269	383	184,490	22	55	1,696	19	22	-1,084d
Franklin	3,213	6,011	142	1,086,716	914	2,862	491,243	112	45,358	1,362	2,067	407,118	760	895	139,563	65	75	3,434
Fulton	2,147	4,299	114	942,530	742	2,257	358,387	47	13,738	1,107	1,667	534,292	27	80	2,591	224	248	33,502
Gallatin	702	1,165	160	233,899	160	489	77,928	17	10,236	398	505	122,789	110	133	22,661	17	21	285
Greene	851	1,576	100	296,169	246	723	138,688	39	21,672	499	736	130,658	22	28	4,268	45	50	883
Grundy	472	894	28	178,560	123	363	61,357	44	9,568	260	440	99,271	7	7	5,041	38	40	3,323
amilton	582	1,045	117	230,228	154	501	89,712	23	6,038	359	471	129,371	5	5	301	41	45	4,806
Hancock	751	1,358	60	277,370	201	592	86,971	47	11,731	422	620	169,214	7	17	524	74	82	8,930
Hardin	609	1,033	195	200,528	134	424	72,251	19	12,242	293	379	87,135	140	183	26,598	23	28	2,302
Henderson	233	468	54	70,679	83	252	40,638	8	1,203	117	171	27,610	8	19	895	17	18	333
Henry	1,641	3,303	62	647,544	529	1,640	259,995	54	21,345	903	1,412	354,057	49	83	5,536	166	214	6,611
Iroquois	909	1,638	52	456,902	231	712	118,085	42	7,699	572	808	322,274	15	20	3,045	49	56	5,799
Jackson	3,300	5,924	98	1,254,017	1,002	3,019	453,414	213	54,059	1,528	2,076	681,409	270	293	37,244	287	323	27,891
Jasper	348	659	59	130,597	96	291	51,150	11	5,967	207	319	73,892	7	7	699	27	31	-1,111d
Jefferson	2,165	4,413	117	843,390	793	2,541	381,205	79	45,404	975	1,438	369,075	270	304	35,496	48	51	12,210
Jersey	786	1,325	65	332,889	134	395	59,493	15	5,167	561	781	262,761	30	81	2,635	46	53	2,833
JoDaviess	303	568	25	100,719	58	175	28,809	9	5,066	191	313	63,048	23	46	3,089	22	25	707
Johnson	564	1,071	96	166,430	152	493	68,522	30	4,610	307	464	80,818	57	60	10,079	18	24	2,401
Kane	7,676	16,114	51	3,358,320	3,107	9,580	1,531,472	438	169,885	3,361	4,683	1,507,241	437	1,041	42,875	333	372	106,847
Kankakee	6,732	12,665	129	2,595,048	2,310	7,213	1,200,607	814	205,034	3,267	4,284	1,138,952	83	83	12,782	258	271	37,673
Kendall	225	478	13	88,875	88	264	41,466	14	8,714	100	163	36,563	8	22	1,717	15	15	415
Knox	3,072	5,534	99	1,617,589	896	2,678	470,561	142	28,903	1,787	2,393	1,084,732	59	127	7,954	188	194	25,439
Lake	9,401	16,404	33	5,128,098	2,710	8,220	1,347,149	610	235,761	5,234	6,689	3,288,464	506	517	113,342	341	368	143,382
LaSalle	3,533	6,837	63	1,503,586	1,104	3,345	561,745	147	45,812	1,856	2,684	835,347	155	365	10,193	271	296	50,489
Lawrence	1,089	1,858	109	606,662	232	719	131,476	25	8,229	746	968	466,409	45	99	1,137	41	47	-589d
Lee	1,272	2,032	58	589,210	255	728	133,201	27	10,610	854	1,083	417,725	76	131	10,042	60	63	17,632
Livingston	1,138	1,955	49	472,703	277	899	146,168	24	11,271	778	971	305,301	2	4	410	57	57	9,553
Logan	1,683	2,536	81	642,839	301	891	147,273	51	22,992	1,212	1,421	462,623	48	102	2,120	71	71	7,831
Macon	7,346	13,213	106	2,706,523	2,308	6,925	1,098,387	548	196,675	2,678	3,772	1,047,278	1,715	1,863	329,144	97	105	35,039
Macoupin	2,176	4,323	88	893,903	767	2,385	380,727	78	48,111	1,154	1,617	440,950	39	95	3,485	138	148	20,630
Madison	11,930	22,799	91	4,970,076	4,427	13,192	2,134,760	1,140	378,751	5,517	7,404	2,381,530	283	461	27,985	563	602	47,050
Marion	2,498	4,761	111	1,187,705	800	2,517	415,150	60	37,393	1,294	1,803	673,210	243	274	42,036	101	107	19,916
Marshall	409	799	61	189,270	117	392	63,247	25	5,522	222	312	118,008	17	36	2,079	28	34	414
Mason	883	1,934	113	343,094	339	1,104	187,036	40	12,301	424	658	140,032	20	63	1,880	60	69	1,845
Massac	1,417	2,258	154	486,621	311	895	136,028	48	23,111	707	909	261,281	322	371	65,210	29	35	991
McDonough	1,255	2,321	68	433,839	375	1,133	210,056	49	17,311	667	929	177,208	29	64	1,731	135	146	27,533
McHenry	1,682	2,699	16	1,050,490	371	1,071	186,880	81	56,107	1,145	1,443	790,961	41	57	4,792	44	47	11,750
McLean	3,022	5,515	45	1,242,325	841	2,471	401,220	149	65,060	1,682	2,399	735,440	127	258	8,838	223	238	31,767
Menard	392	706	61	148,146	112	317	60,763	11	4,195	242	336	76,760	4	15	230	23	27	6,198
Mercer	514	939	52	185,677	165	465	74,095	16	4,949	278	400	103,025	1	1	154	54	57	3,454

County	Total All Programs				Aid to Families with Dependent Children			Aged, Blind or Disabled		Medical Assistance (No Grant)			General Assistance (All Units)[c]			Aid to the Medically Indigent		
	Cases	Persons	Rate for 1000[a]	Amount	Cases	Persons	Amount	Cases[b]	Amount	Cases	Persons	Amount	Cases	Persons	Amount	Cases	Persons	Amount
Monroe	341	532	25	158,120	56	163	27,075	34	6,471	233	316	122,389	4	5	450	14	14	1,815
Montgomery	1,499	2,735	87	675,172	407	1,295	210,218	54	32,163	902	1,223	414,988	29	48	3,294	107	115	14,509
Morgan	2,001	3,120	84	613,603	423	1,206	180,929	52	22,541	1,435	1,761	394,254	2	2	200	89	99	15,679
Moultrie	409	662	46	293,481	71	208	29,989	11	4,177	287	361	255,999	32	73	3,214	8	9	102
Ogle	1,003	1,838	41	462,522	294	849	164,516	34	23,422	590	837	258,291	22	51	3,252	63	67	13,052
Peoria	10,844	21,905	121	4,494,112	4,335	13,456	2,262,648	594	220,405	4,301	6,110	1,726,855	1,261	1,369	233,754	353	376	50,450
Perry	1,356	2,460	113	431,085	368	1,112	190,263	14	2,501	540	853	167,117	408	450	70,331	26	31	873
Piatt	431	828	52	198,956	102	295	47,956	16	3,828	277	402	143,948	12	89	2,401	24	26	823
Pike	873	1,643	93	330,102	247	771	132,388	22	3,693	519	696	183,246	32	91	1,693	53	63	9,082
Pope	390	670	156	122,889	98	310	43,579	8	4,442	183	233	56,349	92	109	18,406	9	10	113
Pulaski	1,174	2,185	260	336,211	358	1,116	164,322	33	9,055	515	734	112,970	253	286	44,135	15	16	5,729
Putnam	77	171	29	38,390	29	91	22,096	1	568	39	68	15,619	1	3	107	7	8	0d
Randolph	1,190	2,296	65	498,703	345	1,056	183,999	37	10,160	658	958	288,089	75	163	2,159	75	82	14,296
Richland	830	1,509	88	316,425	213	665	115,320	69	15,217	483	692	181,564	11	25	596	54	58	3,728
Rock Island	7,105	14,430	92	2,596,381	2,813	8,394	1,346,703	558	166,952	2,970	4,424	1,028,875	308	578	30,530	456	476	23,321
Saline	2,628	4,258	152	977,790	579	1,733	281,263	128	48,199	1,353	1,733	564,053	503	592	80,770	65	72	3,505
Sangamon	7,947	14,607	81	3,320,196	2,511	7,695	1,303,155	688	271,342	3,440	4,844	1,577,916	1,093	1,152	94,824	215	228	72,959
Schuyler	323	636	83	159,645	93	294	62,346	8	2,787	193	288	92,981	11	28	1,005	18	18	526
Scott	248	434	72	64,796	46	127	17,520	6	4,175	177	278	37,800	3	4	101	16	19	5,200
Shelby	625	1,079	46	258,755	147	441	78,378	10	2,477	398	521	173,725	47	84	1,472	23	23	2,703
Stark	271	468	71	111,868	56	155	25,393	8	1,094	185	262	81,403	10	22	761	18	21	3,217
St. Clair	25,975	48,720	180	9,104,652	9,230	28,989	4,326,195	1,227	555,110	7,515	9,954	2,628,207	7,751	8,268	1,508,096	252	282	87,044
Stephenson	1,476	2,589	53	634,200	403	1,184	204,684	97	18,552	821	1,142	375,714	52	52	13,516	103	114	21,734
Tazewell	4,430	8,877	72	2,024,389	1,562	4,641	808,434	208	61,932	2,169	3,191	1,033,862	248	579	34,338	243	258	85,823
Union	1,768	2,590	144	629,711	267	797	123,973	176	56,286	1,118	1,373	420,149	134	148	24,847	73	96	4,456
Vermilion	4,800	9,513	104	1,704,814	1,731	5,363	828,841	214	80,814	2,305	3,350	706,610	340	351	70,598	210	235	17,951
Wabash	559	931	67	278,532	140	396	62,584	12	4,551	351	455	203,004	31	39	5,932	25	29	2,461
Warren	841	1,639	82	361,121	308	925	177,625	23	5,471	431	605	169,311	28	30	4,428	51	56	4,286
Washington	497	854	56	280,878	102	314	50,209	10	1,556	361	498	227,867	7	13	283	17	19	963
Wayne	734	1,407	79	258,560	228	698	119,358	21	20,971	402	557	108,053	18	62	541	65	69	9,637
White	1,131	1,960	112	454,753	284	903	143,777	54	14,545	705	908	289,176	8	8	1,152	80	87	6,103
Whiteside	1,898	3,614	58	945,795	597	1,784	281,751	43	10,013	1,112	1,556	634,579	54	134	4,455	92	97	14,997
Will	8,186	16,385	47	3,626,859	2,996	8,995	1,586,569	548	218,526	3,923	5,790	1,648,158	229	528	23,886	490	524	149,720
Williamson	3,447	5,931	102	1,337,879	964	2,928	487,598	112	102,245	1,643	2,164	602,689	683	780	134,486	45	47	10,941
Winnebago	10,528	19,310	77	4,219,129	3,549	10,233	1,720,737	1,314	428,241	4,714	6,624	1,983,022	263	426	25,226	688	713	61,903
Woodford	727	1,405	43	441,521	225	692	157,097	21	3,924	443	652	272,073	1	1	205	37	39	8,222

a. Rates are based on total county populations as of July 1987, estimated by the Illinois Bureau of the Budget.

b. Aged, Blind or Disabled cases include 1,330 "O" grant persons eligible for medical payments only; also, 30,594 persons receiving State Supplemental Payments and 23,298 persons receiving Interim Assistance in addition to medical care required.

c. General Assistance data were not available for Champaign County. Data for other counties with non-receiving units may be partially estimated.

d. Negative amounts shown under Aid to the Medically Indigent for Ford, Jasper, and Lawrence counties indicate that adjustments of earlier months' overpayments exceeded December disbursements to medical vendors. No medical payments were made in December in Putnam County.

NOTE: County-by-county amounts shown in all counties include medical payments subject to substantial monthly variation.

Program totals for December cannot be expanded to twelve-month approximations and compared to fiscal year appropriations. County-by-county amounts for each program include medical payments as well as grants. Appropriations and estimated expenditures list group medical payments separately.

Trends: Persons And Payments

Month of December - 1978, 1986-1988

Program	December 1978 Persons	December 1978 Payments	December 1986 Persons	December 1986 Payments	December 1987 Persons	December 1987 Payments	December 1988 Persons	December 1988 Payments
Total[a]	982,170	$161,763,600	1,196,153	$265,806,500	1,165,448	$262,573,300	1,131,114	$246,674,700
Assistance to the Aged, Blind or Disabled[b]								
Aged	8,162	1,480,900	5,690	867,600	5,563	939,500	5,601	888,600
Blind	579	121,400	275	56,000	265	56,600	249	49,900
Disabled	30,051	9,481,200	44,568	17,816,800	48,157	19,131,100	48,042	16,934,300
Aid to Families With Dependent Children	680,621	92,065,600	736,477	122,854,700	691,373	114,128,000	648,211	104,301,300
Medical-No Grant[c]	176,821	39,346,100	250,544	89,645,400	278,706	98,081,500	304,080	99,011,000
General Assistance Receiving State Funds								
City of Chicago	60,754	15,254,200	107,101	23,655,000	91,406	20,463,800	77,861	16,822,500
Downstate	6,302	1,001,100	19,963	3,814,200	19,673	3,474,200	17,743	2,993,300
Non-Receiving Units	16,617	923,200	12,920	908,100	12,019	793,200	12,068	891,600
Aid to the Medically Indigent	2,263	1,971,200	18,615	6,161,700	18,286	4,799,500	17,259	4,417,400
Burial	—	118,700	—	27,000	—	705,900	—	565,200
Not Included in Above Total:								
Supplementary Security Income[d]								
Aged	38,897	3,379,000	30,575	4,966,000	30,391	5,154,000	30,044	5,294,000
Blind	1,646	228,000	2,371	608,000	2,391	628,000	2,437	648,000
Disabled	85,259	11,579,000	112,322	30,914,000	120,251	32,628,000	125,423	35,096,000

a. Includes all state-aided programs as well as locally-financed General Assistance. Medical bills paid in any particular month may vary substantially from actual obligations incurred on behalf of recipients in that month.

b. Data are for State Supplemental Payments (SSP) or Interim Assistance (IA) recipients. Included in medical payments for SSP persons and IA persons are some reimbursements on behalf of "O" grant cases. One-person "O" grant cases are tabulated under the Medical-No Grant Program.

c. The Medical-No Grant Program includes Aged, Blind, and Disabled persons and AFDC-related families, both groups categorically eligible for medical care only, foster care children for whom medical care was furnished through IDPA, AFDC-Extended Medical persons, and Aged, Blind, and Disabled "O" grant persons. Medical payments for the latter two groups were inseparable from those for AFDC grant and SSP-IA cases, respectively.

d. The Supplementary Security Income Program is federally funded and federally administered.

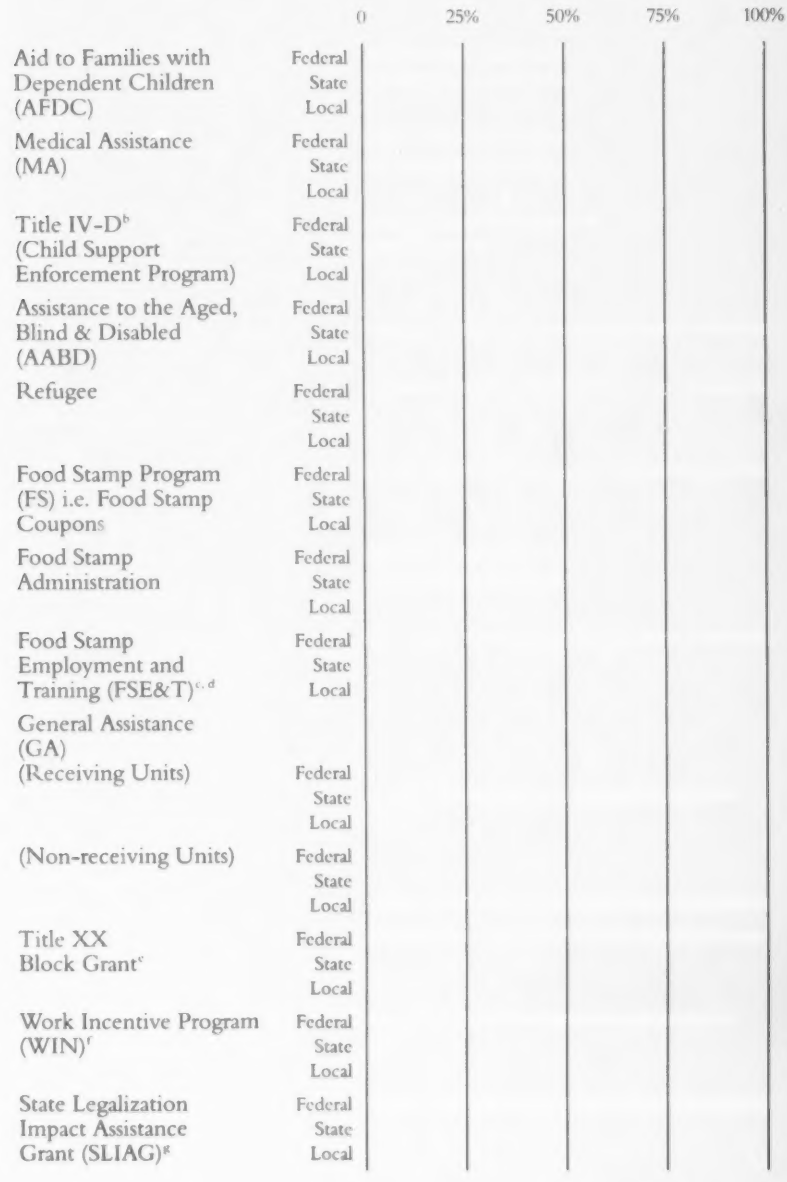
Caseloads And Costs

Funding IDPA Programs

Most departmental programs in 1988 were funded by the same sources as in recent years.

The Social Security Act provides federal funds to states having approved plans for their Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medical Assistance and self-support programs. Federal matching funds are paid into the state's General Revenue Fund. The Illinois General Assembly appropriates the Department's budget from that fund each year. A new federal funding source was the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant (SLIAG) Award for Fiscal Year 1988.

Funding of Major IDPA Programs [a]



a. These figures cover January 1, 1988 - September 30, 1988.

b. The rates of Federal Financial Participation (FFP) specified in the federal regulations/Social Security Act are as follows: 10/1/86-9/30/87 = 70% FFP 10/1/87-9/30/89 = 68% FFP.

c. FSE&T became mandatory, effective 4/1/87.

d. Funding of FSE&T consists of 100% funding up to allotted amount of $3,391,000 for period 10/01/87 to 9/30/88. Any costs applicable to FSE&T which exceed the 100% allotted monies are eligible at the 50% rate of FFP. During the period 10/01/87 to 9/30/88, IDPA expanded a total of $17,581,911 of which $3,391,000 is eligible at the 100% rate of FFP and the remainder of $14,190,911 is eligible at the 50% rate of FFP. The total federal share of $12,012,405 ($3,391,000 + $8,621,405) equates to an overall FFP rate of 58.22%.

e. Title XX Block Grant: IDPA received a total of $136,973,484 during period 01/01/88 - 12/31/88. This amount consists of $104,802,325 from the FFY '88 allotment of $129,729,932 plus $32,171,159 from the FFY '89 allotment of $128,684,639.

f. Work Incentive Program (WIN): Normal funding was 90% up to the allotted amount.

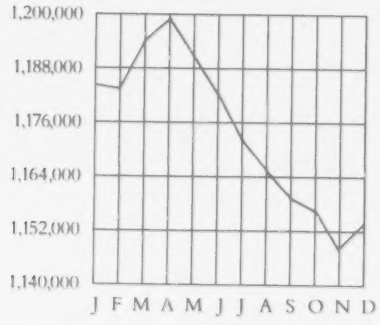
g. Total State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant (SLIAG) Award for FY'88 - $32,470,320.

Major Programs: Number Of Persons, And Total Amount Of Assistance

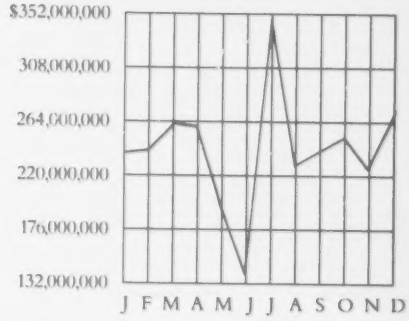
Monthly — 1987 And 1988

Calendar Year 1987

Total Persons

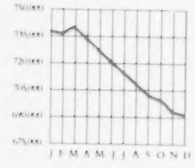


Total Amount of Assistance*

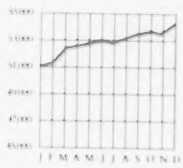


*Medical payments were very low in June, very high in July.

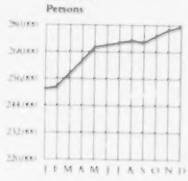
AFDC Persons



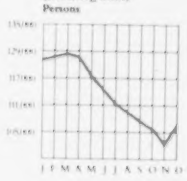
AABD Persons



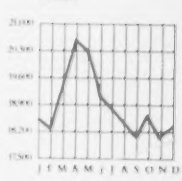
Medical-No Grant Persons



General Assistance (Receiving Units) Persons

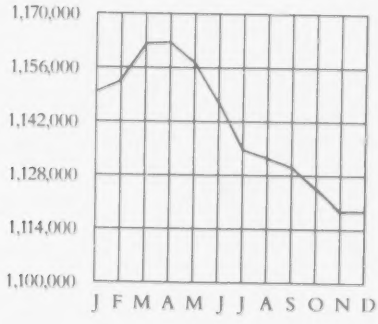


AMI Persons

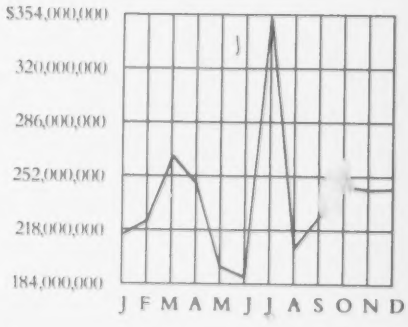


Calendar Year 1988

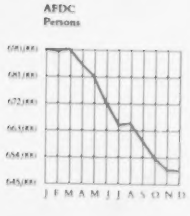
Total Persons



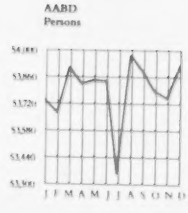
Total Amount of Assistance



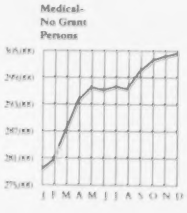
AFDC Persons



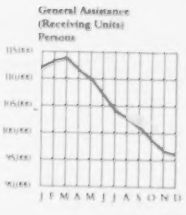
AABD Persons



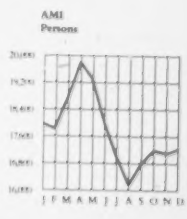
Medical-No Grant Persons



General Assistance (Receiving Units) Persons

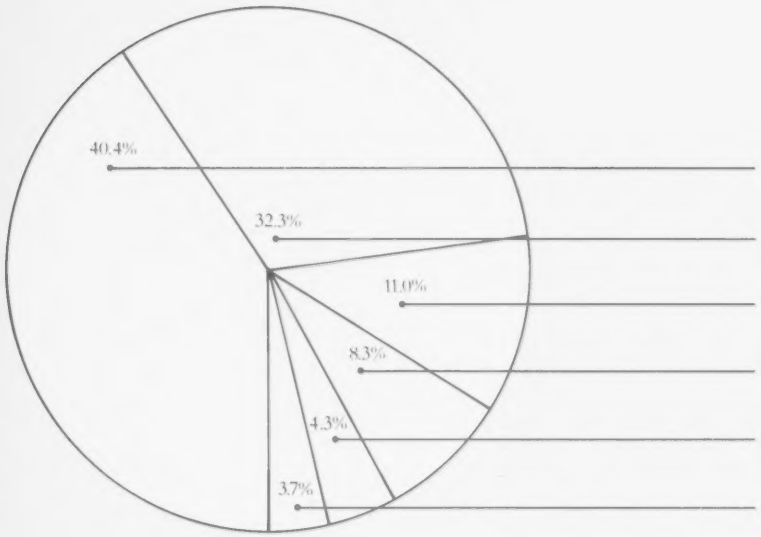


AMI Persons



Distribution Of Medical Benefits

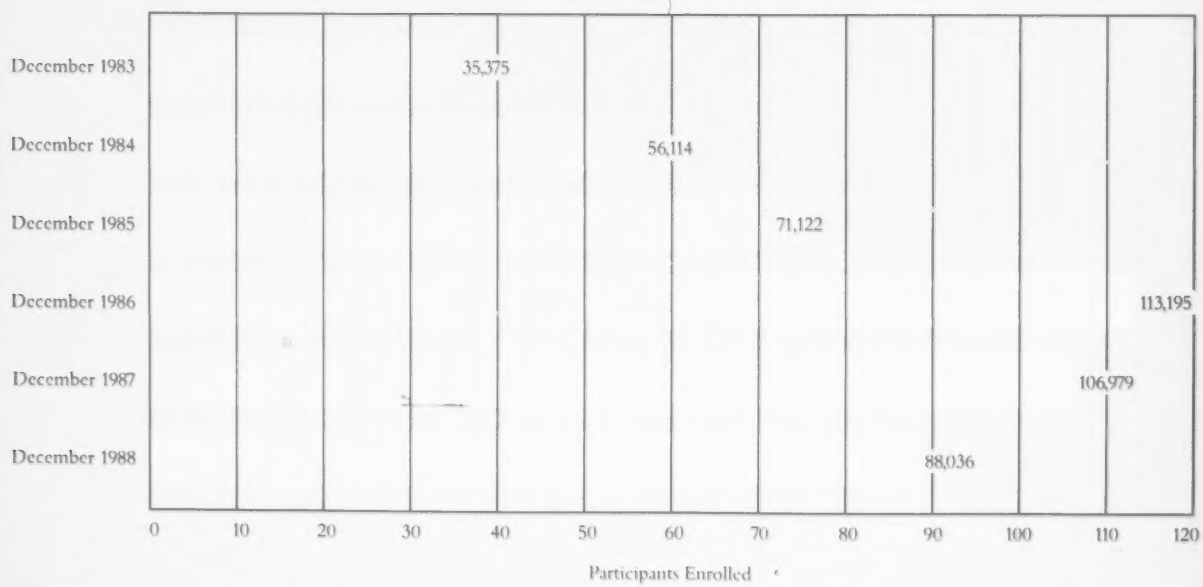
By Type Of Vendor
Fiscal Year 1988



$ 754.0	Hospitals
$ 601.0	Skilled & Intermediate Long Term Care
$ 207.7	Medical Practitioners
$ 153.9	Prescribed Drugs
$ 79.3	Other Medical Services
$ 69.5	Health Maintenance Organizations
$ 1,865.4	**Grand Total**

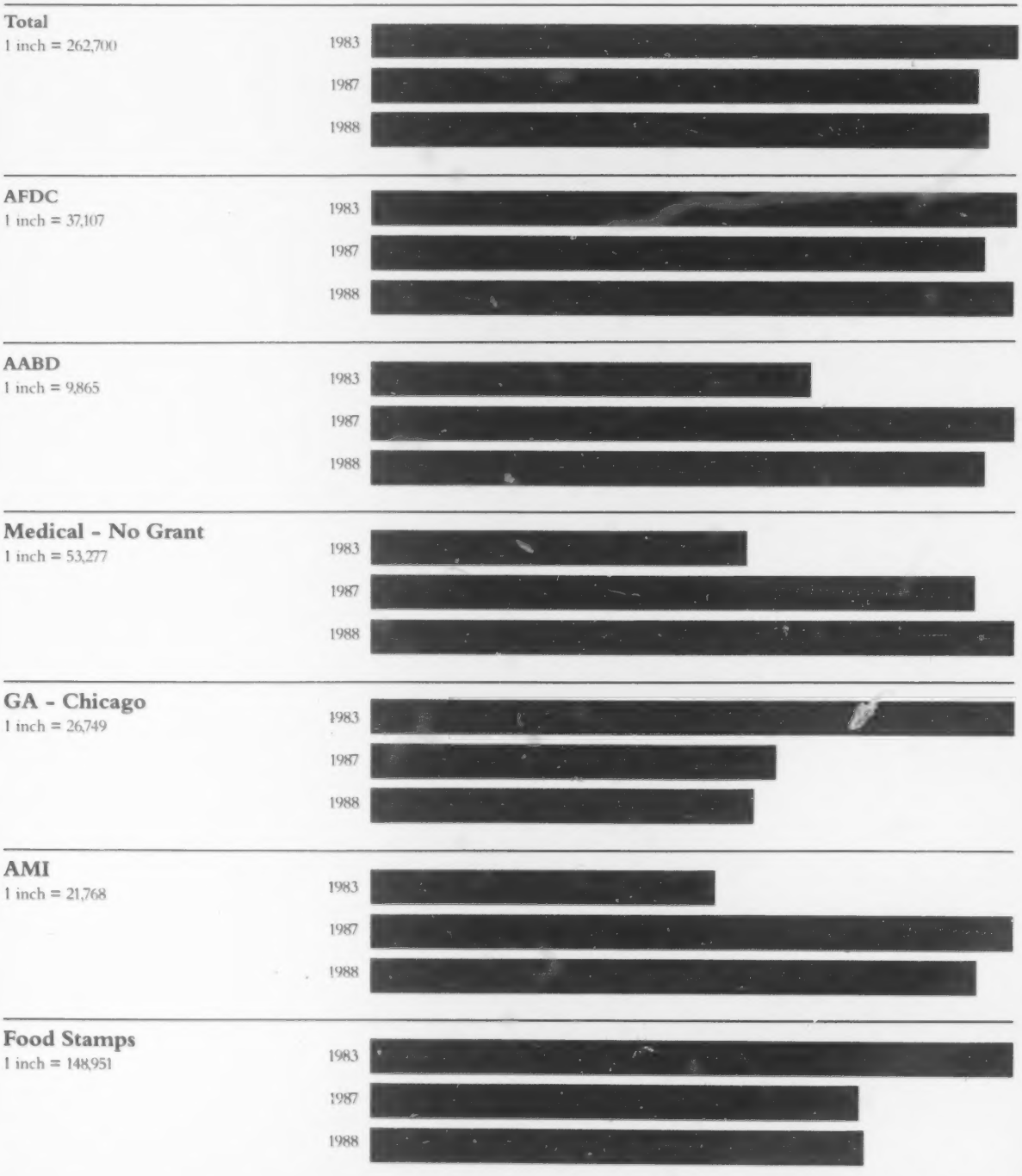
HMO Enrollment Growth

1983 - 1988



Applications Received For Assistance

By Program
1983, 1987 And 1988



USDA Commodities Distributed In Pounds

Calendar Year 1987

Month	Cheese	All Other	Total
January	1,954,500	2,907,226	4,861,726
February	1,724,370	2,953,106	4,677,476
March	1,771,860	2,802,336	4,574,196
April	1,786,770	3,018,766	4,805,536
May	1,807,860	2,792,002	4,599,862
June	1,826,010	2,958,666	4,784,676
July	1,669,200	2,494,684	4,163,884
August	1,767,138	2,864,588	4,631,726
September	1,796,100	2,714,018	4,510,118
October	1,797,990	2,921,974	4,719,964
November	1,632,930	2,751,970	4,384,900
December	1,742,550	3,074,664	4,817,214
Total	**21,277,278**	**34,254,000**	**55,531,278**

Calendar Year 1988

Month	Cheese	All Other	Total
January	1,729,260	2,823,240	4,552,500
February	1,684,740	2,929,796	4,614,536
March	1,694,340	2,606,154	4,300,484
April	1,690,470	2,822,250	4,512,720
May	1,677,270	2,458,586	4,135,856
June	1,601,820	2,289,948	3,891,768
July	1,322,790	1,599,864	2,922,654
August	130,200	1,445,606	1,575,806
September	43,920	1,748,316	1,792,236
October	11,010	1,257,418	1,268,428
*November	—0—	1,434,500	1,434,500
*December	—0—	1,769,962	1,769,962
Total	**11,585,820**	**25,185,640**	**36,771,450**

*Cheese Inventory Depleted

Project Chance

Calendar Year 1987

Month	Registered Cases	AFDC & GA Entered Employment*
January	175,939	2,611
February	178,799	2,706
March	179,078	3,467
April	177,374	4,020
May	173,548	3,844
June	169,832	4,541
July	168,672	4,067
August	164,770	4,306
September	163,245	4,337
October	161,181	4,411
November	131,132	3,902
December	159,173	3,662
Total		**45,874**

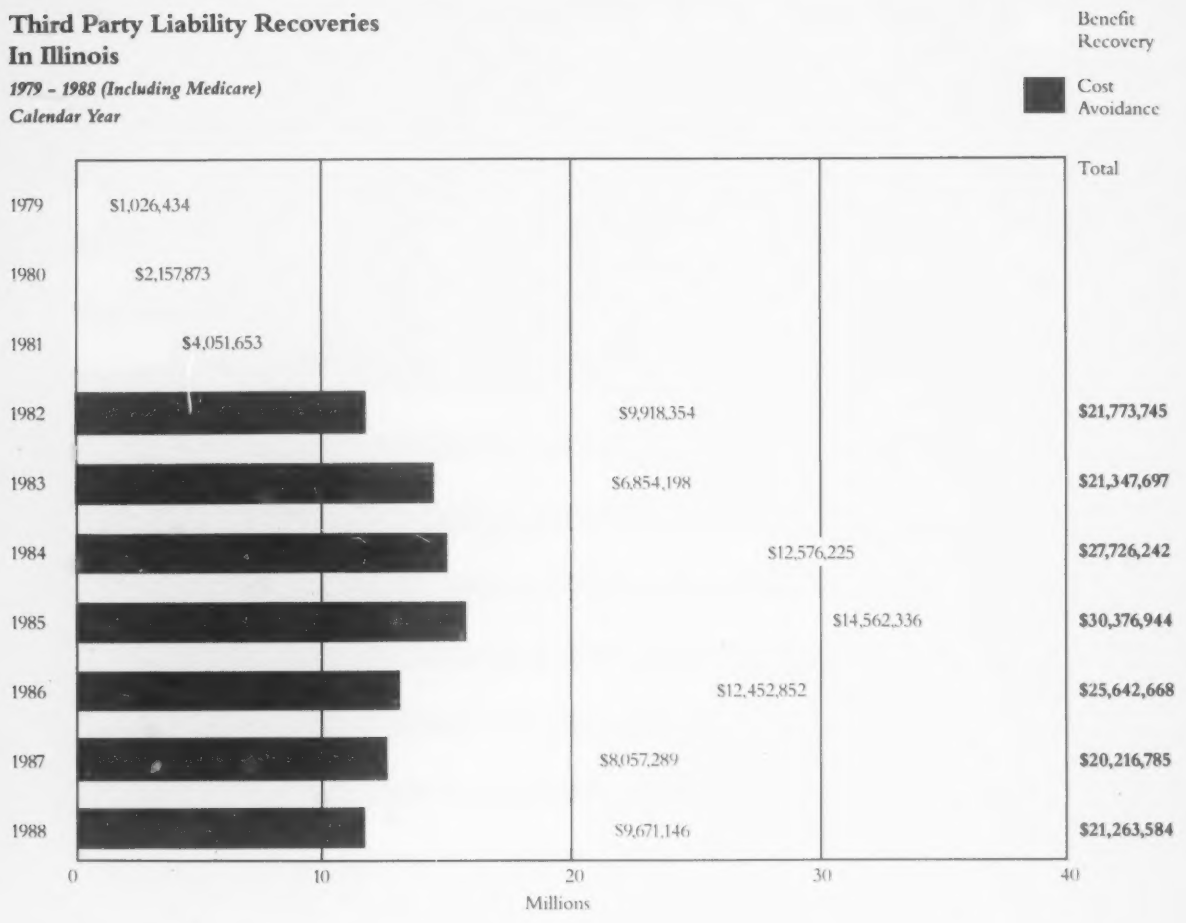
Calendar Year 1988

Month	Registered Cases	AFDC & GA Entered Employment*
January	160,723	3,846
February	160,050	3,659
March	160,570	4,515
April	158,900	4,270
May	155,890	4,899
June	151,842	5,000
July	146,150	4,233
August	144,317	4,413
September	140,138	4,643
October	139,759	4,601
November	136,999	4,211
December	136,379	4,087
Total		**52,377**

*Totals do not include Young Parents Program and Refugee Program reported - entered employments.

Third Party Liability Recoveries In Illinois

1979 - 1988 (Including Medicare)
Calendar Year



Child Support Enforcement

Calendar Year

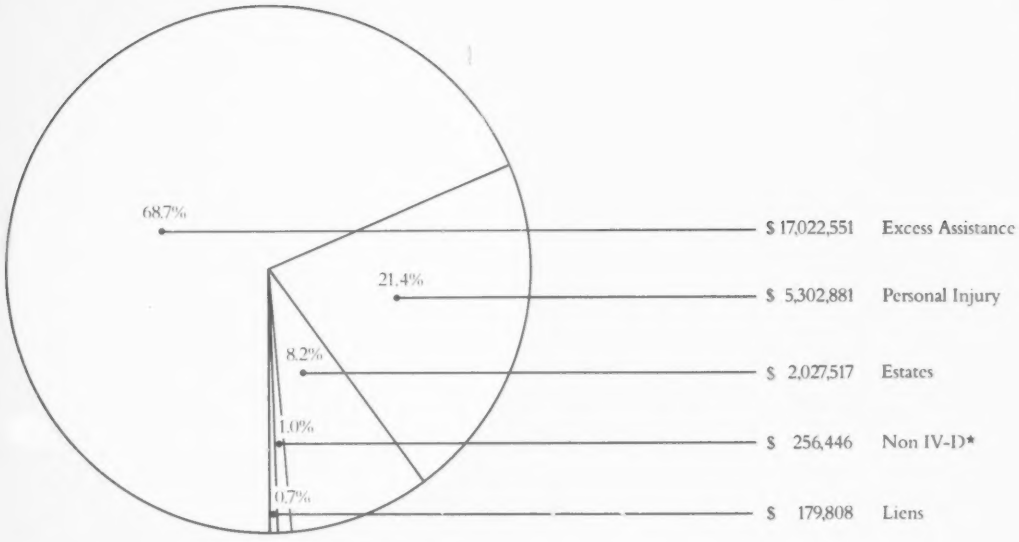
Year	Expenditures[1]	Collections[2]	Cost/Benefit Ratio*
1979	7,936,555	12,809,667	.62/1.00
1980	11,287,673	14,816,823	.76/1.00
1981	13,904,773	18,609,520	.75/1.00
1982	16,781,775	27,163,130	.62/1.00
1983	16,972,225	39,438,649	.43/1.00
1984	19,527,443	51,608,937	.38/1.00
1985	26,606,003	58,889,276	.45/1.00
1986	32,432,121	82,374,178	.39/1.00
1987	36,594,610	99,756,734	.36/1.00
1988	40,724,132	116,249,377	.35/1.00

1) Source: OCSE-41 Report
2) Source: DCSE and BFO Collection Reports; 1985-1988 collection source from OSCE-34 Report

*Expenditures as percent of collections.

Collections

Calendar Year 1988



$24,789,203 Total

* Support from responsible relatives for certain pregnant children or minor mothers and children or spouses in institutions.

Emergency Food And Shelter Program

Services Provided

*Calendar Year 1987**

	Individuals Served (Unduplicated)	Shelter Nights	Meals Served
Chicago	14,289	219,330	419,909
Downstate	17,845	152,646	306,936
Total	**32,134**	**371,976**	**726,845**

*Emergency Food and Shelter Programs are operated by local service providers under contact with IDPA.

*Calendar Year 1988**

	Individuals Served (Unduplicated)	Shelter Nights	Meals Served
Chicago	10,794	219,744	292,970
Downstate	20,579	159,624	323,971
Total	**31,373**	**379,368**	**616,941**

*Estimated

Domestic Violence Services*

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence Adults / Children 1987 And 1988 (Unduplicated)

	1987		1988	
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
January	1,129	522	1,264	547
February	1,139	519	1,235	524
March	1,205	511	1,291	536
April	1,130	526	1,223	502
May	1,076	466	1,278	549
June	1,203	557	1,492	665
July	3,176	1,318	3,217	1,652
August	1,731	750	1,880	861
September	1,474	642	1,473	664
October	1,344	597	1,444	642
November	1,296	632	1,898	758
December	1,129	636	1,483	641
Total	**17,032**	**7,676**	**19,178**	**8,541**

*IDPA provides services through community-based organizations to persons at risk of domestic violence. These providers are directly administered through an umbrella organization called the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

(continued from page 20)

FACTS ABOUT GENERAL ASSISTANCE (GA)

The Department provides financial and medical aid to persons who are needy but do not qualify for other Department programs through the GA program.

In downstate areas, local governmental units administer the program. Some of these units qualify for state financial assistance to help fund GA based on their yearly assessments. The GA program in Chicago was restructured in 1987 so that the Department administers and funds the program directly.

The June 1988 total of 106,886 persons in 97,415 GA cases, statewide, was 13,929 persons below the comparable number of a year earlier. Chicago GA totalled 88,366 persons in 80,483 cases in June 1988, and downstate, 18,520 persons were in 16,932 cases.* Chicago's GA total included 78,354 adults and 10,012 children. Males represented 68 percent of total persons, and females, 32 percent.

Black persons receiving GA numbered 70,917, or 80 percent of the total; Hispanics, 7,635, or 9 percent; Whites, 7,457, or 8 percent; and, other groups, 2,357, or 3 percent.

High school graduates comprised 40 percent of all persons receiving GA who were age 16 and older. An additional 48 percent had attended high school without graduating. Some of these persons were still in school.

In Chicago, the Department administers and funds the GA Program directly.

FACTS ABOUT MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The Medical Assistance Program pays for medically necessary services for those who receive public aid and for those not eligible for cash assistance but who cannot afford medical care. Payment is made when the services are covered by IDPA and when services are performed by Medicaid Providers.

The Department administers the program under the Illinois Public Aid Code and Title XIX of the Social Security Act. The state and federal governments jointly fund medical care for persons receiving AFDC and AABD, while the State funds GA and Aid to the Medically Indigent (AMI) medical benefits.

The Department offers a wide range of medical coverage under Medicaid. All of the medical services are provided by licensed practitioners, licensed facilities, or other non-institutional providers enrolled to participate in the state's Medicaid Program.

*All data are for governmental units receiving state GA funds, and all Cook County data are for the City of Chicago. Detailed characteristics are not centrally available for people receiving GA in downstate counties where the program is administered locally.

The Department's Healthy Kids Program offers preventive health care by encouraging regular comprehensive health exams.

The Department has also implemented a number of special programs which have enhanced the provision of care to people in need. Some of them are:

- The initiation of a hospice program, a compassionate alternative to traditional care for the terminally ill.
- The expansion of Medicaid eligibility to include pregnant women and children up to age 1 whose income is less than 100 percent of the federal poverty standard.
- The renewal of the Model Waiver Program for Technology Dependent Children. This program, which is operated by the Division of Services to Crippled Children of the University of Illinois provides in-home care for children who would otherwise require Long Term care in a nursing facility or hospital.
- The awarding of contracts to continue the work of 11 community-based agencies to perform Healthy Kids Program outreach and follow-up services to persons requiring assistance residing in selected areas of the state with high rates of infant mortality. Some of the services include help with finding doctors, scheduling appointments, and obtaining transportation.

In June 1988, there were 1,021,480 persons eligible for Medicaid. The number included 671,990 adults and children in the AFDC Program. In addition 108,149 persons were in AFDC cases categorically eligible for medical

only or medically eligible following grant termination due to employment. Children receiving foster care, who were entitled to medical only, totalled 21,743.

The AABD Program contained 53,833 persons of those eligible for Medicaid. In addition 165,765 persons receiving AABD were categorically entitled to medical care only or were in "0" grant status.

In Fiscal Year 1988, the Department disbursed $1.9 billion in payments to medical vendors. There were 17,224 physicians among the 25,585 providers of health care services who submitted claims to the Department in Fiscal Year 1988. Physicians accounted for 7.7 million of the nearly 52.9 million services provided during the year.

Of the total expenditures in Fiscal Year 1988, 39.1 percent went to hospitals, group care facilities accounted for 30.5 percent, and medical practitioners received 11.1 percent. Other disbursements were 8.1 percent for prescribed drugs, and 3.7 percent for Health Maintenance Organizations.

FACTS ABOUT FOOD STAMPS

The Food Stamp Program provides a supplement to the food budget of low-income families.

The Food Stamp Program provides a supplement to the food budgets of low-income families under income and asset standards set by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In June 1988, 414,131 households received $58.6 million in Food Stamps. The households contained 1,024,288 people, a decrease of 43,935 persons, or 4.1 percent, from June 1987. This was an average of 2.5 persons per household and an average issuance of Food Stamps per household of $141. Each person received approximately $57 for the month, or 63 cents per meal.

Department staff prepared 439,082 envelopes with Food Stamp coupons in June 1988. About 81 percent was sent to direct delivery agents in major cities, who then distributed the coupon envelopes to the persons who receive Food Stamps. The remaining 19 percent was sent directly to those in the program.

In June 1988, Cook County Food Stamp participants numbered 623,251, and those downstate, 401,037. The latter total included 43,928 persons in St. Clair County.

The mid-1988 Food Stamp case load of 408,673 households, statewide, included 236,452 Black households, or 58 percent; White households numbered 137,984, 34 percent; Hispanics, 29,849, 7 percent; and other groups, 4,388, 1 percent. Cook County's 257,856 households comprised 191,991 Black, or 75 percent; 35,526 White, 14 percent; 26,813 Hispanic, 10 percent; and, all other, 3,526, one percent. Downstate's 150,817 comprised 102,458 White, 68 percent; 44,461 Black, 29 percent; 3,036 Hispanic, two percent; and, 862 all others, or less than one percent.

The Department is the state agency responsible for collecting child support in Illinois.

FACTS ABOUT CHILD SUPPORT

The Department of Public Aid is the state agency responsible for collecting child support in Illinois. The Division of Child Support Enforcement provides the service for both families who receive public assistance and for families who do not. The services include the establishment and enforcement of a support order, the establishment of parentage, and the location of the absent parent. Department staff work with the Internal Revenue Service, State Comptroller, Attorney General, circuit clerks, sheriffs, state's attorneys, and child support agencies in other states to provide these services.

A support order may be established either through the court process or through an administrative process, whereby the absent parent agrees to the entry of the order. In the last fiscal year, 30,841 orders were established for persons receiving public assistance.

The Department provides assistance in obtaining a determination of parentage and an order for support. Parentage may be established until the child reaches the age of 18. The child has the right to establish parentage until he/she attains the age of 20. In Fiscal Year 1988, parentage was established by the Department in 21,090 AFDC cases and 3,681 non-AFDC cases. This is an increase of almost 40 percent over Fiscal Year 1987.

Income withholding is the most effective method to enforce an order for child support. Through income withholding, the amount of the support payment is automatically withheld by the responsible relative's employer and forwarded to the Department. Almost $35 million was collected by the Department in Fiscal Year 1988 through income withholding.

The program has other proven methods to enforce an order including the IRS and State Comptroller tax offset programs, through which tax refunds can be intercepted. Also used is the offset of the dependent share of unemployment benefits and involuntary offset pay from military personnel. The Department collected almost $17 million in the last fiscal year using these remedies.

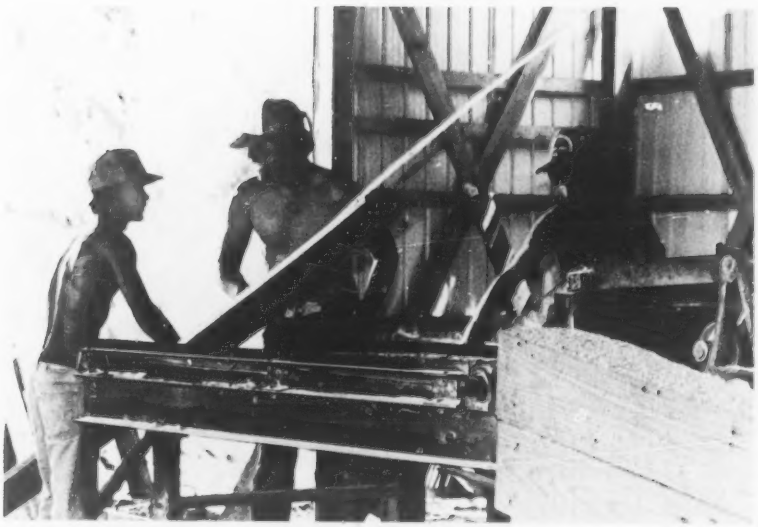
The Department began a Job Search Training Office in Chicago to provide training and follow-up for intensive job search skills for people receiving GA.

FACTS ABOUT EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Department employment programs both provide and arrange for job search skills, job training, education, and necessary support services, such as child care and transportation, so that individuals receiving assistance may obtain employment. To enhance the health and quality of life for those receiving public assistance, the Department's social service programs aid refugees, people who are homeless, and victims of domestic violence. These programs also reduce teen-age pregnancy and assist in the distribution of commodities.

Department program innovations in employment and social services during 1988 included:

- The development and start-up of a Job Search Training Office in Chicago to provide training and follow up for intensive job search skills for people receiving General Assistance;
- Provision of transitional extended day care and medical benefits to employed persons receiving assistance. After cancellation of the welfare grant, day care supportive service payments are paid for up to six months and medical benefits are available for six to 15 months.



EXCHANGE—a new program providing an incentive for employers to hire individuals receiving AFDC—began in selected areas throughout the State.

- IDPA was a lead agency in conducting Welfare Reform Forums throughout Illinois. Sessions open to the public and involving many concerned participants were conducted in Peoria, Carbondale, Rockford, Springfield, Champaign, East St. Louis, Chicago, and River Grove. The suggestions and ideas of many citizens coming out of the Forum will lead to the development of welfare reform recommendations to be presented to the Governor.
- EXCHANGE provides an incentive for employers to hire individuals receiving AFDC by helping meet the cost of an individual's wages. The program was piloted in Hardin, Gallatin, Pope and Saline Counties.

PROJECT CHANCE

Project Chance is Illinois' Welfare to Work program committed to helping employable individuals who receive AFDC or GA to become self-sufficient.

In State Fiscal Years 1987 and 1988, Project Chance has helped place 95,164 persons in jobs. Over 70 percent of the cases canceled due to increased earnings were still off welfare 12 months later. Factors contributing to this accomplishment include staffing increases, improved productivity, more uni-

form administration of welfare-to-work programs, innovative marketing of the program, effective coordination of services with Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs, cooperative efforts of the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) and the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE), and development of links with the private sector.

With the passage of the Welfare Reform Act of 1987 (Public Act 85-114), the Department has expanded services to persons receiving GA in Chicago. This includes the education and training services offered by Project Chance. Other welfare reform features improve opportunities for self-sufficiency and include rehabilitation services to remove barriers to obtaining employment, outreach and case management services for persons who are homeless, advocacy services to help people receive SSI, and Project Chance services, such as education and training for job search and job skills.

To prevent welfare dependency, Project Chance uses creative approaches to motivate and train young people. The Young Parents Program (YPP) and numerous demonstration projects—Project Pride, Project Advance, and Project Match—help young people become employable and self-sufficient.

The Young Parents Program helps young people become employable and self-sufficient.

In the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program, the Department continued to coordinate distribution of surplus commodities in 1988 through a network of local distribution sites, food pantries and charitable and social service organizations.

Participating groups in Chicago included the Greater Chicago Food Depository, the Church Federation, and the Salvation Army. Downstate agencies included Catholic Charities, the Salvation Army, community action agencies, and several local governmental units. Local township governments and churches played a major role in distributing the surplus commodities.

In 1988, the Department, through its contractors and subcontractors, distributed 3,556,260 pounds of butter; 5,702,640 pounds of non-fat dry milk; 3,991,392 pounds of rice; 2,525,105 pounds of cornmeal; 7,217,500 pounds of flour; 2,175,732 pounds of honey; and 11,585,820 pounds of cheese. Inventories of cheese, rice, and honey were depleted by December 31, 1988. Allocations of these items were no longer available from the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Department worked with volunteer organizations to provide emergency food and shelter.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

To provide emergency food and shelter, the Department worked with many volunteer organizations. The organizations included the United Way of Illinois, the Illinois Community Action Association, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, the Illinois Catholic Conference, the American Red Cross, the Illinois Conference of Churches, and the Salvation Army.

In June 1988, IDPA awarded grants totaling $3.6 million to emergency shelters to assist with operating costs in Fiscal Year 1989. The Department helped 64 emergency shelter programs or services.

The Security Deposit Guarantee Program, implemented during Fiscal Year 1988, is designed to assist individuals and families who are homeless to move into permanent housing. IDPA has contracted with the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago to establish and administer a trust fund that will serve as a basis for security deposit guarantees. A total of $150,000 was allocated for this demonstration program in Fiscal Year 1989, which assisted as many as 300 individuals and families move into permanent housing.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Department helps fund a network of 45 community shelter and comprehensive service programs to victims of domestic violence. The purpose of the Domestic Violence Program is to help prevent domestic violence and to pro-

vide emergency care to victims of violence. The program supports a statewide network of community-based services to victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.

Funding for the 45 domestic violence shelters throughout the State comes from General Revenue Funds, Local Initiative Funds, and the Domestic Violence Shelter and Service Fund. The Department will also receive federal funds for the Family Violence Prevention Program, which focuses on children affected by domestic violence.

TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICE BLOCK GRANTS/ DONATED FUNDS INITIATIVE

The Department continued its responsibilities in 1988 as the designated administrative agency for the management and oversight of the federal Title XX Social Services Block Grant and for the direct administration of the Donated Funds Initiative/Local Initiative Funds (DFI/LIF) Program.

For Fiscal Year 1988, Title XX Block Grant expenditures, which combined federal, state, and local funds, exceeded the federal reimbursement ceiling by $32.3 million ($162.3 million in expenditures versus $130 million in federal reimbursement). The Department transferred $1.8 million in Title XX Block Grant funds to the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant of the Department of Public Health in a cooperative effort to purchase vaccines for the state's immunization program.

The DFI/LIF Program, which utilizes 75 percent federal/state funds with a 25 percent local donated or certified funds match, had expenditures totaling $24.3 million for Fiscal Year 1988.

Funds locally allotted for DFI and Title XX Block Grant services provided assistance to individuals with many types of special needs. During 1988, the Department had contracts and agreements to provide one or more of 23 separate social services with the Departments of Rehabilitation Services, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, Corrections, Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, Children and Family Services, Public Health, and the Department on Aging.

Social services provided during the year included adoption, community supervision, comprehensive youth development, day care for children, job training and family support.

"It's going to take creativity. It's going to take persistence. And it's going to take political courage to make the kind of changes that bring about lasting and meaningful changes in the welfare system."
. . . Susan S. Suter, Director

REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Department manages contract agreements for intensive case management of direct services for individuals in need of substance abuse counseling services, persons who are homeless, and for those in need of mental health counseling. Referrals for alcoholism or drug dependency services are provided by Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC), which has experience in substance abuse case management services. Mental health services are in the planning stage and are anticipated to start in the near future. Services for people who are homeless will be operational by the end of Fiscal Year 1989.

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

Seven Illinois social service agencies provide many services, including the reception and placement of refugees: Peoria Catholic Social Service, Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago, the Illinois Conference of Churches, Jewish Family and Community Services, Lutheran Child and Family Services, Travelers and Immigrants Aid, and World Relief Refugee Services. Department support and consortium administrative services provided by the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago help delivers excellent services.

Three private sector agencies (Jewish Vocational Services, Polish Welfare Association and Elgin YWCA) and five public agencies (Joliet Township High Schools, Springfield Public Schools, Rock Valley College, Truman College, and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations) have programs developed especially for refugees.

In addition, IDPA has invested in the long-term welfare of refugee communities by supporting the incremental growth of six Mutual Assistance Associations, refugee operated self-help groups. The East Central Illinois Refugee Mutual Assistance Center and the Chinese Mutual Aid Association as well as the Ethiopian Community Association, Cambodian Association of Illinois, Lao Service Center, and Vietnamese Association of Illinois and Chicago provide important core and community support services. IDPA's Mutual Assistance Associations project was selected as a finalist in the 1988 Ford Foundation and Harvard University Innovations for Better Government competition.

The Illinois Department of Public Aid serves people who turn to it for help while eliminating barriers to self-sufficiency.

IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL ACT (IRCA)

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) provided the opportunity for certain aliens illegally residing in the United States to adjust to a legal immigration status if conditions specified by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were met by the applicant.

The IRCA establishes State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants (SLIAG) to alleviate the costs states will incur in providing necessary services to Eligible Legalized Aliens (ELAs).

As designated lead agency for administration of Illinois SLIAG funds, the Department coordinated planning and prepared the state application. Service areas to be supported are public assistance, public health, and education.

FACTS ABOUT ENERGY ASSISTANCE

Through an agreement with the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, the IDPA made energy assistance payments during the winter to specified families who receive AFDC, persons who receive AABD, and those who receive Refugee Assistance.

The Department encourages persons with low incomes who pay their own heating expenses and people not receiving energy assistance payments

The Department coordinates distribution of surplus commodities through a special network.

through Public Aid to apply to the local administrative agencies of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs.

In 1988, the Department provided energy assistance payments to 143,332 households. Of these households, 119,885 were families who received AFDC, 23,298 were persons receiving AABD, and 149 were refugee households.

FACTS ABOUT DISASTER RELIEF

In the event of a Presidentially-declared disaster, the Department administers the Individual and Family Grant Program. Under this program, a family or individual may receive a grant of up to $10,000 for serious needs or necessary expenses related to the disaster. When a disaster occurs, specially trained Department staff work closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other relief agencies to process disaster applications and provide needed assistance as quickly as possible to disaster victims. The Individual and Family Grant Program is 75 percent federally funded and 25 percent state funded.

Illinois Department of Public Aid

Susan S. Suter, Director

100 South Grand Avenue East
Springfield, IL 62762

624 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60605

Congressional Inf. Serv.
SRI 4520 E. West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

THIRD CLASS MAIL

This report was prepared to meet the legal obligation of the Illinois Department of Public Aid to provide an annual accounting of its use of state funds.

Only highlights of the year's activities are covered. For details and information about programs not included, write the Department's Office of Communications, Jesse B. Harris Building, 100 S. Grand Avenue East, Springfield, Illinois 62762.

The Illinois Department of Public Aid does not discriminate in admission to, or treatment or employment in programs or activities in compliance with the Illinois Human Rights Act, the Illinois Constitution, the U.S. Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and the U.S. Constitution.

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